



⑪ Publication number: **0 537 572 A2**

⑫ **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

⑲ Application number: **92116884.5**

⑤① Int. Cl.⁵: **A61B 17/00**

⑳ Date of filing: **02.10.92**

③① Priority: **18.10.91 US 780861**

④③ Date of publication of application:
21.04.93 Bulletin 93/16

⑧④ Designated Contracting States:
DE ES FR GB IT

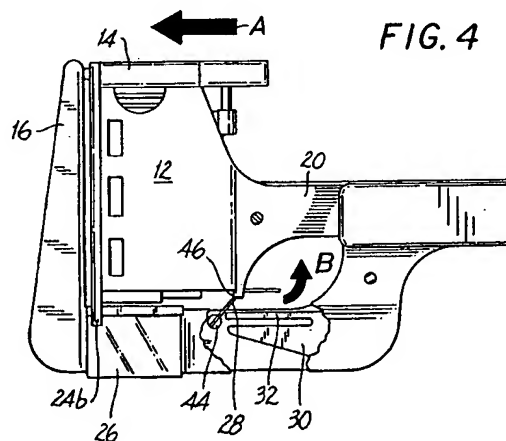
⑦① Applicant: **United States Surgical Corporation**
150 Glover Avenue
Norwalk, Connecticut 06856(US)

⑦② Inventor: **Green, David T.**
28 Bermuda Road
Westport, CT 06880(US)
Inventor: **Bolanos, Henry**
9 Tonetta Circle
East Norwalk, 06855(US)
Inventor: **Viola, Frank J.**
366 Greatquarter Road
Sandy Hook, CT 06482(US)

⑦④ Representative: **Marsh, Roy David et al**
Hoffmann Eitle & Partner Patent- und
Rechtsanwälte Arabellastrasse 4 Postfach
81 04 20
W-8000 München 81 (DE)

⑤④ **A locking device for an apparatus for applying surgical fasteners.**

⑤⑦ A locking device 27, 28, 46 for a surgical stapling or fastening instrument for applying surgical fasteners to tissue. The locking device is positioned on the jaw mechanism 10 of the fastening instrument and engages a cartridge 14 when the cartridge includes fasteners, and pivots through the cartridge after the fasteners have been fired to prevent 28, 46 the cartridge carrying jaw from being approximated into a firing position when the cartridge is empty.



EP 0 537 572 A2

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to devices for applying surgical fasteners, and more particularly to a locking mechanism for preventing premature or repeated firing of the surgical fastening apparatus.

2. Background of the Prior Art

Surgical fastening devices for simultaneously applying an array of surgical staples or other types of fasteners are known in the art. Such devices are used for suturing body tissue such as, for example, intestinal and gastric walls with spaced parallel rows of longitudinally aligned staples. These surgical stapling devices reduce the time of wound closure in a surgical procedure.

Typically, these devices include a fastener cartridge disposed on one side of the tissue to be fastened, and an anvil assembly parallel to the fastener holder on the other side of the tissue to be fastened. The fastener cartridge is moved linearly towards the anvil assembly so that the tissue is clamped between them. The fasteners are driven from the fastener cartridge so that the ends of the fasteners pass through the tissue and are formed as they make contact with the anvil assembly, thereby producing an array of finished fasteners in the tissue. Optionally, the fastening apparatus may include a knife mechanism for creating an incision between rows of fasteners. The fasteners can be made of metal, non-absorbable polymers, or bioabsorbable polymers such as polyglycolide, polylactide, and copolymers thereof. In addition, the anvil surface may support a plurality of retainers for cooperatively engaging the fasteners after the fasteners pass through the tissue.

In common use are devices in which the fastener cartridge comprises a disposable cartridge removably mounted on a cartridge jaw for supporting and actuating the cartridge. The cartridge is disposable after a single use, i.e. after the fasteners are fired. The fastener device is reusable after reloading with a fresh cartridge, and is generally reusable in a subsequent surgical procedure after cleaning, sterilizing, and reloading. Also known in the art are disposable surgical fastener devices, in which the entire apparatus is disposed of after a single use. Examples of such surgical fastening devices may be found in, among others, Green (U.S. Patent No. 4,354,628), Green (U.S. Patent No. 4,665,916), and Green (U.S. Patent No. 4,568,009).

In the use of surgical fastener devices the possibility arises that the fastener device may be actuated when the cartridge is empty of staples or

fasteners. This can occur when the apparatus has been fired once, but the cartridge has not been reloaded or discarded, and may also occur if the apparatus is inadvertently reloaded with a spent cartridge. Under such circumstances the fastening device will fail to suture the body tissue, which can cause harm to the patient due to the surgeon's loss of valuable time. The risk of harm is greatly increased if the apparatus contains a knife mechanism, since it will create an unsealed incision.

To eliminate these dangers to the patient it would be beneficial to provide a device which alerts the surgeon that a new cartridge is required. It would further be beneficial if such a device provides a locking mechanism to actually prevent the surgeon from trying to fire a cartridge that has already been fired and prevent approximation of the jaws should a spent cartridge be loaded into the cartridge jaw. This would save valuable time and reduce the risks to the patient.

Pending European patent applications No 91120898.1 discloses a mechanism for applying a plurality of surgical fasteners to body tissue. The devices further provide a locking mechanism for preventing the re-approximation of the jaw members and thus re-firing of the apparatus after a cartridge is spent (i.e. the fasteners have been fired) and the cartridge jaw is withdrawn from the anvil jaw. The locking mechanism disclosed therein is constructed as part of the cartridge, and moreover, the locking mechanism is at least partially located inside of the cartridge.

While this development represented an advance in the surgical fastener art, it is further desirable to provide a locking device that is part of the jaw mechanism of a surgical fastening device in contrast to part of a cartridge that will prevent the re-approximation of a spent cartridge. A locking device that is part of a frame or jaw mechanism relieves a fastener cartridge from cumbersome locking mechanisms, and further, since the locking mechanism will not be disposed of with the cartridge when the cartridge is spent, there is a corresponding reduction in cost in assembly and manufacture.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a surgical fastening apparatus for applying a plurality of surgical fasteners to body tissue which includes means for advancing a first jaw member towards a second jaw member to grip tissue therebetween prior to driving the fasteners into tissue. The apparatus further includes a locking device for preventing the advancing means from moving the first jaw member towards the second jaw member in the event a spent cartridge is held in the cartridge jaw. The

locking device is positionable on the frame adjacent the second jaw member and is pivotable away from a cartridge containing a plurality of fasteners. When the fasteners are fired, the locking device pivots upwardly into an area defined by the jaw member and vacated by the fastener drivers. As the handle mechanism is released, the cartridge jaw moves to its non-advanced (retracted) position, pivoting the locking device temporarily downwardly as it passes over the locking device. The locking device then pivots back upwardly to engage a surface of the cartridge jaw, so that the first jaw member is thus prevented from advancing until a new cartridge is positioned for use in the apparatus. The positioning of the locking device adjacent the second jaw member on the frame provides a means for preventing premature advancement of the first jaw member, and allows for use of a cartridge including the plurality of fasteners without a locking device integral with the cartridge.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing features of the present invention will become more readily apparent and may be understood by referring to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment of the locking device for use with a surgical fastening device of the present invention, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is an exploded perspective view with a partial cut away view illustrating a cartridge end of a jaw mechanism of a surgical fastening apparatus having the locking device according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a perspective view illustrating a locking device according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 3 is a side elevational view in partial cut away illustrating the locking device according to the first embodiment of the present invention in a non-engaged position prior to firing of the fasteners;

Figure 4 is a side elevational view in partial cut away illustrating the locking device of Figure 3 during firing of the fasteners;

Figure 5 is a side elevational view in partial cut away illustrating the engaged locking device preventing advancement of the cartridge jaw of the surgical fastening apparatus of Figures 3 and 4;

Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view of the jaw mechanism shown in Figure 5 taken along line 6-6;

Figure 7 is a perspective view illustrating the guide track portion of the jaw mechanism of a surgical fastening apparatus;

Figure 8 is a perspective view illustrating a locking device according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 9 is a perspective view illustrating a locking device according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 10 is a side elevational view in partial cut away illustrating an alternate locking device positioned on a jaw mechanism in a non-engaged position of a surgical fastening apparatus according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 11 is a side elevational view in partial cut away illustrating the locking device of Figure 10 during firing of the fasteners; and

Figure 12 is a side elevational view in partial cut away illustrating the engaged locking device of Figures 10 and 11 preventing advancement of the cartridge jaw.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now in specific detail to the drawings, in which like reference numerals identify similar or identical elements throughout the several views, there is shown a jaw mechanism 10 having a locking device 27 which discourages or prevents the jaw mechanism 10 from becoming approximated into firing position when fasteners are not present in a cartridge 14.

A first embodiment of the locking device 27 used in a jaw mechanism 10 of a surgical fastening apparatus is shown in Figures 1 and 2 of the drawings. The jaw mechanism 10 of the surgical fastening apparatus includes a cartridge jaw member 12 designed and configured to accept a fastener cartridge 14 between jaw arms 12a and 12b. Cartridge 14 includes a plurality of fasteners and is provided with guide posts 24a and 24b which engage guide track 26 on frame portion 18. The proximal end of the first jaw member 12 is coupled to an approximating advancement member 22. An anvil jaw member 16 includes an anvil portion integral with a U-shaped frame portion 18. The proximal end of the U-shaped frame portion 18 is coupled to a body portion 19 of the surgical fastening apparatus.

A locking device 27 is pivotably attached to the U-shaped portion 18 as shown and includes locking member 28 and support member 30. Support member 30 includes spring arm 32 which biases locking member 28 upwardly into an engaged position. Locking member 28 is a generally H-shaped member, as seen in Figure 2, having a laterally extending abutment portion 34. The locking member 28 further includes a longitudinally extending body portion 38 having an articulation or bend 40

and a stepped laterally extending distal pivot post 36. The stepped distal post 36 is coupled to the U-shaped frame portion 18 at pivot point 44 (Figure 3). The locking device is constructed of a resilient material, and is pivoted upward by spring arm 32 of support member 30 when coupled to the U-shaped portion 18 to engage the underside of the cartridge 14 having the plurality of fasteners situated therein.

In use, the jaw mechanism 10 is operable following positioning body tissue between the fastener cartridge 14 and the anvil jaw 16 by actuating a handle mechanism and approximating mechanism to urge approximating member 20 distally, so that cartridge jaw 12 is pushed towards anvil jaw 16 to position the body tissue between cartridge jaw 12 and anvil jaw 16. After the surgical fasteners are driven into the tissue and the staple legs are crimped by the anvil jaw 16, the apparatus is returned to its rest position by releasing the handle mechanism and the approximating member 20 is moved proximally with cartridge jaw 12, away from anvil jaw 16, thereby releasing the body tissue.

As shown in Figure 3, the jaw mechanism 10 is in an at rest position. The fastener cartridge 14, holding a plurality of fasteners, is positioned in cartridge jaw 12. The locking member 28 abuts the underside of cartridge 14 at fastener drivers 42 and is pivoted downwardly out of engagement by drivers 42, against biasing spring arm 32 of support 30.

Referring to Figure 4, the jaw mechanism 10 is shown in an approximated position with the cartridge 14 adjacent anvil jaw 16. The jaw mechanism 10 is moved to this position by actuating an approximating mechanism to move approximating member 20 to forwardly advance cartridge jaw 12. A handle mechanism (not shown) is actuated to drive actuating member 22 through cartridge jaw 12 toward the distal end of the apparatus. Actuating member 22 drives fastener drivers 42 into the fasteners to force the fasteners into the tissue. After firing, the fastener drivers 42 remain in a distal position so the locking member 28 is allowed to be pivoted upwardly about pivot point 44 by spring arm 32 as shown into the interior space between jaw arms 12a and 12b so that bend 40 of body portion 38 is positioned between jaw arms 12a and 12b of jaw member 12.

As shown in Figure 5, after the fasteners are applied to the tissue, jaw mechanism 10 is returned to the position of Figure 3 by releasing the handle members and the approximating mechanism so that actuating member 22 and approximating member 20 move towards the proximal end of the apparatus. Locking member 28, resiliently extended upward between jaw arms 12a and 12b, is pivoted downwardly to allow cartridge jaw 12 to

pass over it and then back upwardly to engage a notch 46 integral with the proximal end of cartridge jaw 12. Thus, the actuating member 22 and approximating member 20 cannot be driven distally to approximate cartridge jaw 12 towards anvil jaw 16 when the fasteners are not in the cartridge.

Referring to Figures 6 and 7, there is shown the guide track 26 of the U-shaped portion 18 upon which cartridge 14 rides. The guide track 26 of U-shaped portion 18 is designed to cooperate with guide posts 24a and 24b of cartridge 14 to properly align cartridge 14 during advancement and firing. Guide track 26 has a substantially T-shaped configuration and includes a stepped portion 48 to facilitate loading of the cartridge 14 thereon.

The locking device of the present invention enables the apparatus to be fired only once in a single use, by preventing reapproximation of the cartridge after the fasteners have been fired and the jaw mechanism is retracted to its non-engaged position. The apparatus can be refired by substituting a new cartridge loaded with fasteners to pivot the locking device 28 out of engagement. If the jaw mechanism is mistakenly reloaded with a spent (already fired) cartridge, the locking device will prevent approximation of the cartridge, since the fastener drivers will not bias the locking member out of engagement with the cartridge jaw, and thereby not allow the instrument to be fired.

Another embodiment of the locking member is shown in Figure 8. Locking member 50 includes a generally triangular body portion 56 and a spring member 60 which is preferably, for example, spot welded to the triangular body portion 56. The triangular body portion 56 includes an abutment surface 54 at a mid-point for engaging notch 66 as best seen in Figure 12. A laterally extending pivot post at a distal end is positionable at a proximal end of the jaw mechanism 10 in pivot point 64.

A further embodiment of the locking member is shown in Figure 9. Locking member 62 is similar to locking member 50 above in construction as shown.

Referring now to Figures 10-12, jaw mechanism 10 of the surgical fastening apparatus is shown incorporating either locking member 50 or 62. Jaw mechanism 10 includes cartridge jaw 12 and anvil jaw 16 as in the previous embodiment shown in Figures 1-7. However, in the embodiment shown in Figures 10-12, locking member 50 is pivotably attached to the proximal side of U-shaped portion 18 at pivot point 64. Spring portion 60 biases locking member 50 upwardly to engage the underside of cartridge 14 as shown in Figure 10, which shows jaw mechanism 10 in an at rest position. Similar to Figures 4 and 5 discussed above, Figure 11 shows the jaw mechanism 10 in an engaged position with locking device 50 resiliently

extending upward following approximation of jaw members 12 and 16.

Subsequent to firing the fasteners, the jaw mechanism 10 is moved proximally over locking member 50 to pivot member 50 downwardly and then upwardly to engage notch 66 and allow the body portion of locking member 50 to be positioned within the space defined by jaw arms 12a and 12b of cartridge jaw 12.

The term "fasteners" is used herein as a generic term which includes surgical staples, and the staple-shaped portion of two-part surgical fasteners, and equivalence thereof. It is further understood that the fasteners described herein are applicable to instruments for applying metal staples, as well as staples and two-part fasteners made from non-bioabsorbable or from bioabsorbable polymers (e.g. polyglycolide, polylactide and copolymers thereof).

The claims below define, with their scope, further specific embodiments of the invention.

Claims

1. A locking device for a surgical fastener applying instrument, said instrument including a first member having a cartridge containing a plurality of fasteners and a second jaw member, advancing means for approximating one of said jaw members toward said other jaw member to grip tissue therebetween, and means for driving said fasteners from said cartridge into said tissue, said locking device comprising:

means for engaging said advancing means positioned on said second jaw member and pivotable from a non-engaged position prior to driving said fasteners from said cartridge to an engaged position subsequent to driving said fasteners, said engaging means permitting proximal movement of said advancing means, and impending distal movement of said advancing means after said fasteners have been driven from said cartridge.

2. A locking device according to claim 1, further comprising biasing means for pivoting said engaging means into said engaged position.
3. A locking device according to claim 2, wherein said biasing means comprises a leaf spring member coupled to said engaging means positioned in contact with said second jaw member to pivot said engaging means into said engaged position.
4. A locking device according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising a support member, said support member being secured

to said second jaw member and including a spring arm for biasing said engaging means into said engaged position.

5. A locking device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said cartridge containing said plurality of fasteners further contains a fastener driving member for driving said fasteners from said cartridge, said driving member contacting said engaging means to pivot said engaging means into said non-engaged position when said fasteners are contained within said cartridge.

6. A locking device according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said engaging means comprises a substantially H-shaped member, a first leg of said H-shaped member engaging said second jaw member to pivot said engaging means about an aperture in said second jaw member, and a second leg of said H-shaped member comprising a blocking member for engaging said advancing means to impede distal movement of said advancing means after said fasteners have been driven from said cartridge.

7. A locking device according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said second jaw member has a substantially U-shape portion, said engaging means being positioned on a base portion of said U-shape portion beneath said cartridge.

8. A locking device according to any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein said second jaw member comprises a substantially U-shaped portion, said engaging means being positioned on a proximal side of said U-shape portion adjacent a body portion of said surgical instrument.

9. A locking device according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said first jaw member comprises a pair of jaw arms having a slot therebetween for accepting said cartridge, said engaging means engaging said first jaw member between said arms after said fasteners have been driven from said cartridge.

10. A locking device according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said engaging means engages said advancing means to prevent distal movement of said advancing means when said cartridge is removed from said first jaw member.

11. A locking device according to any one of the preceding claims further comprising cartridge

- guide means positioned on said second jaw member and engaging said cartridge to guide said cartridge into alignment with an anvil surface on said second jaw member, said guide means comprises a T-shaped track member secured to said second jaw member cooperating with a complementary shaped channel portion in said cartridge, said channel engaging said track member during approximation of said first jaw member.
12. An apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said engaging means comprises a leaf spring having a first leg for engaging said second jaw member to pivot said engaging means about an aperture in said second jaw member, and a second leg having an abutment portion for engaging said advancing means to impede distal movement of said advancing means and said first jaw member after said fasteners have been driven from said cartridge.
13. Surgical fastening apparatus having a first jaw containing a cartridge having a plurality of fasteners, a second jaw opposite said first jaw, means for advancing and retracting one of said jaws toward said other jaw, and means for driving said fasteners from said cartridge after advancement one of said jaws, and characterised by
means connected to one of said jaws for preventing advancement of said jaw towards said opposing jaw after driving of said fasteners and retraction of said jaw.
14. Apparatus according to claim 13, wherein said preventing means comprises a pivotable locking member pivotable between first and second positions and wherein said locking member engages said first jaw in said second position.
15. Apparatus according to claim 13 or 14, wherein said locking member is spring biased to said second position.
16. Apparatus according to claim 13, 14 or 15 wherein said first jaw has a tooth portion engaging said locking member when in said second position.
17. Surgical fastening apparatus having a first jaw containing a cartridge having a plurality of fasteners, a second jaw opposite said first jaw, means for advancing and retracting said first jaw towards said second jaw, and means for driving said fasteners from said cartridge after advancement of said first jaw, and characterised by:
cartridge guide means positioned on said second jaw member and engaging said cartridge to guide said cartridge into alignment with an anvil surface on said second jaw member.
18. Apparatus according to claim 17 wherein said guide means comprises a T-shaped track member secured to said second jaw member cooperating with a complementary-shaped channel portion in said cartridge, said channel engaging said track member during approximation of said first jaw member.

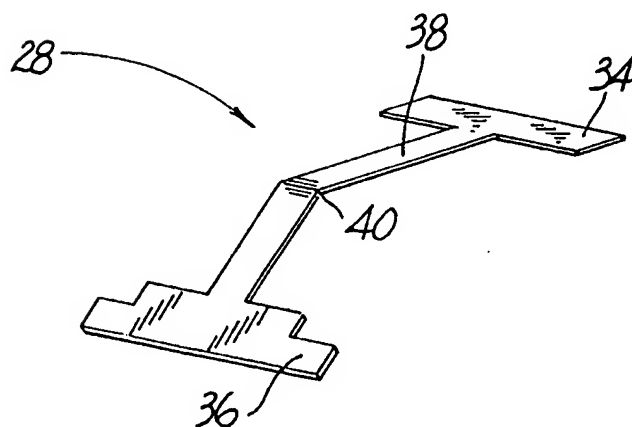
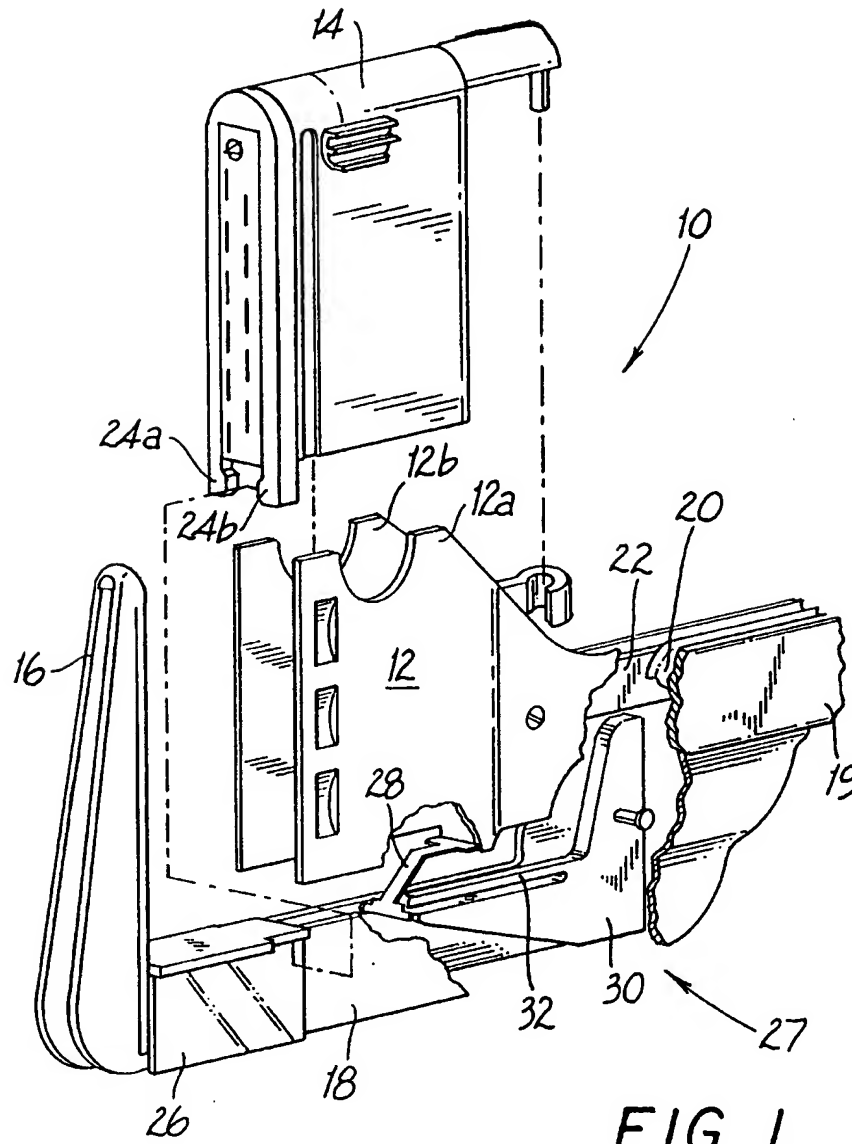


FIG. 3

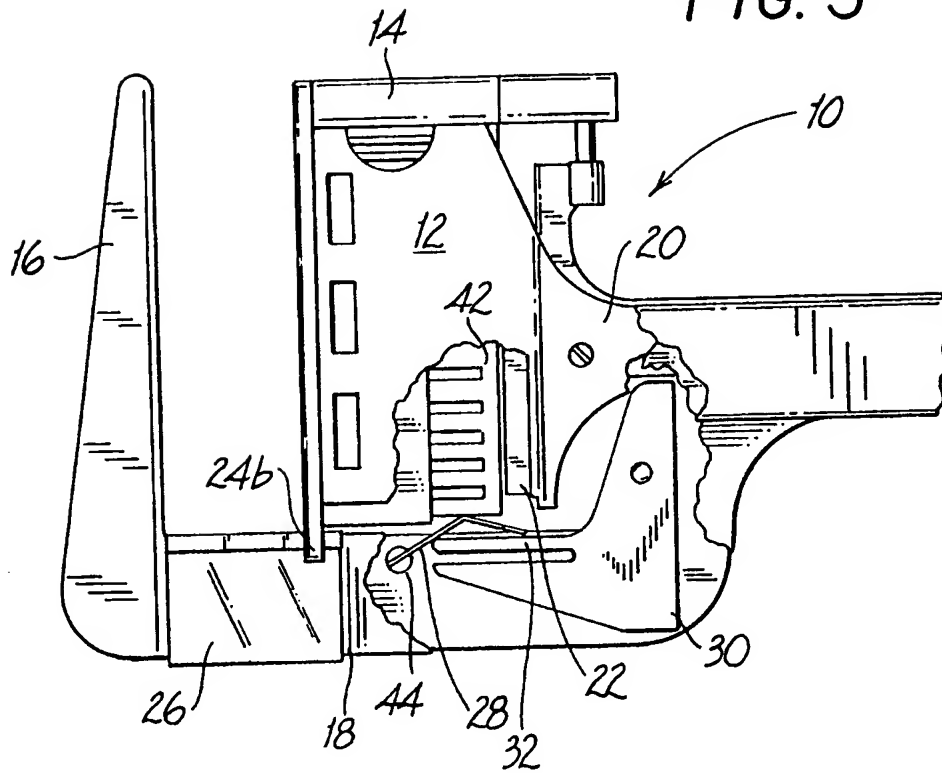
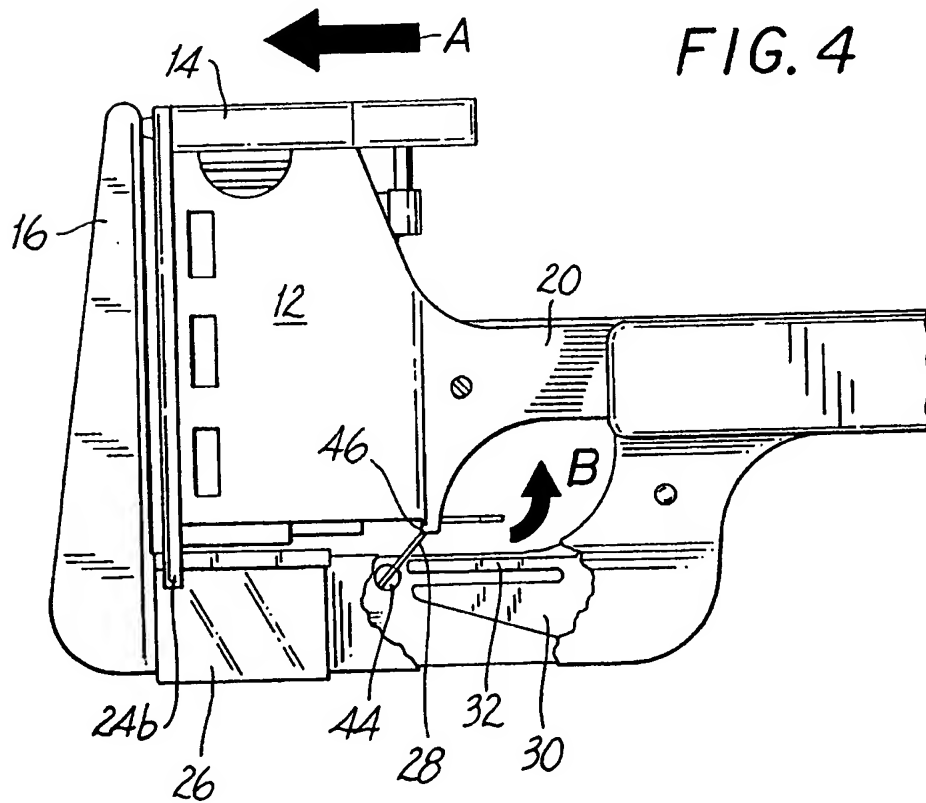
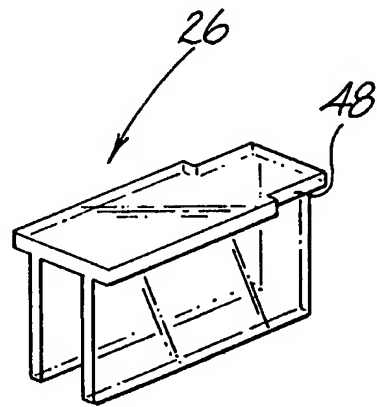
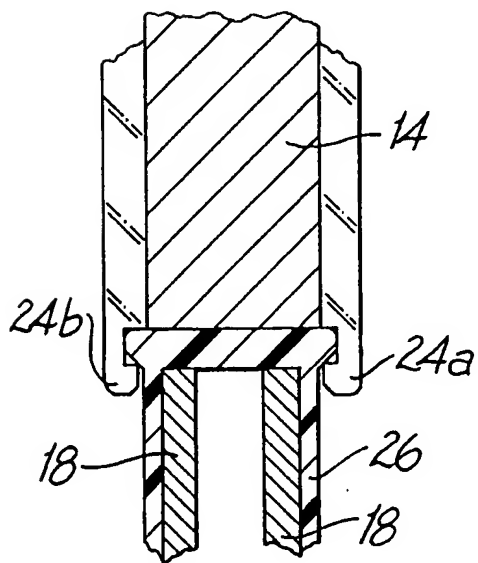
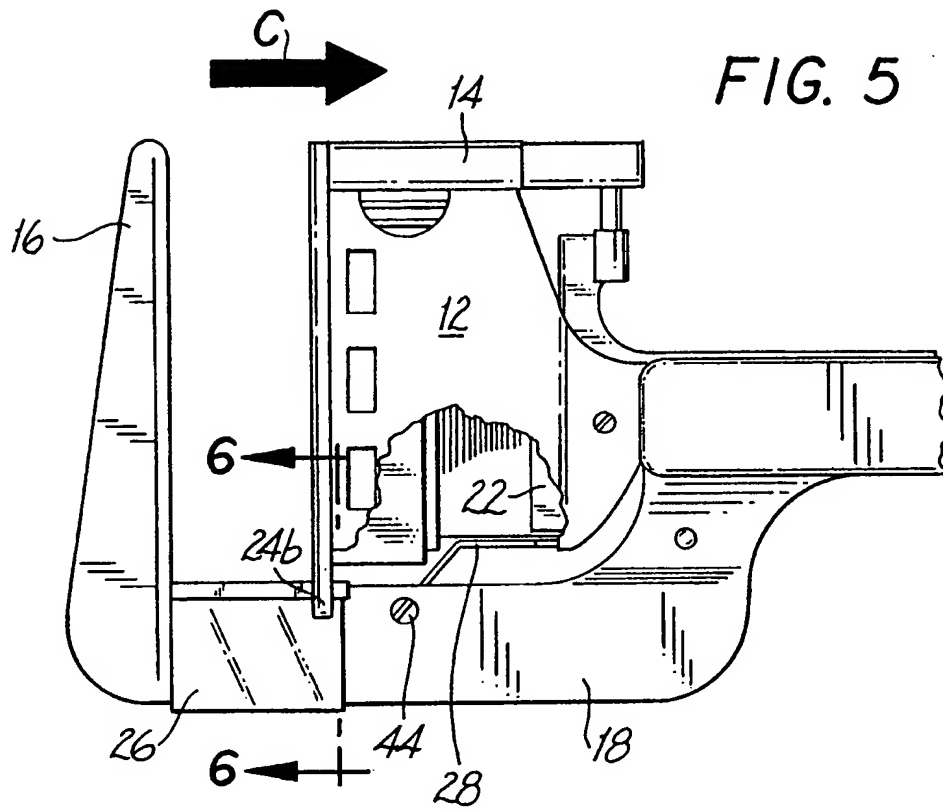


FIG. 4





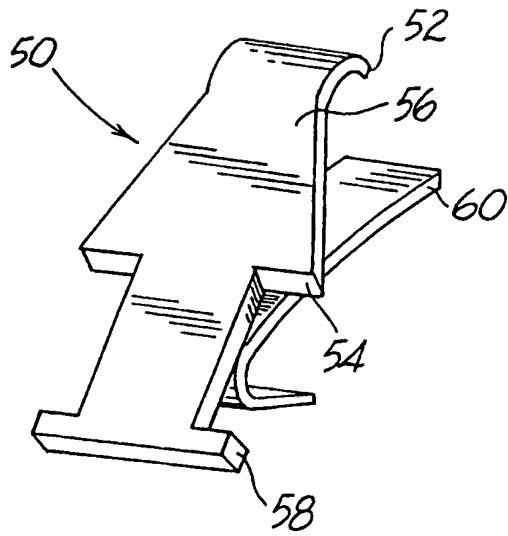


FIG. 8

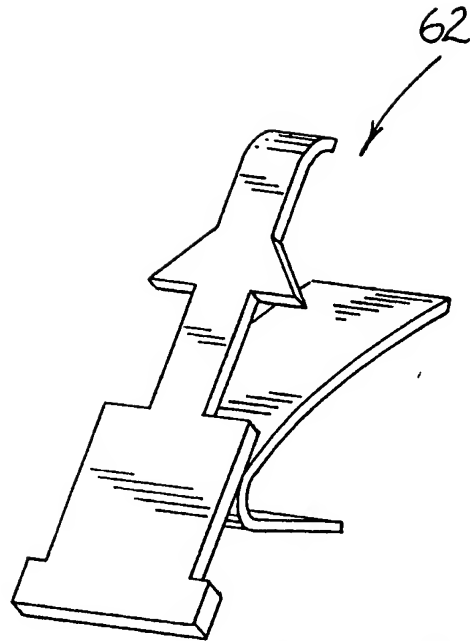


FIG. 9

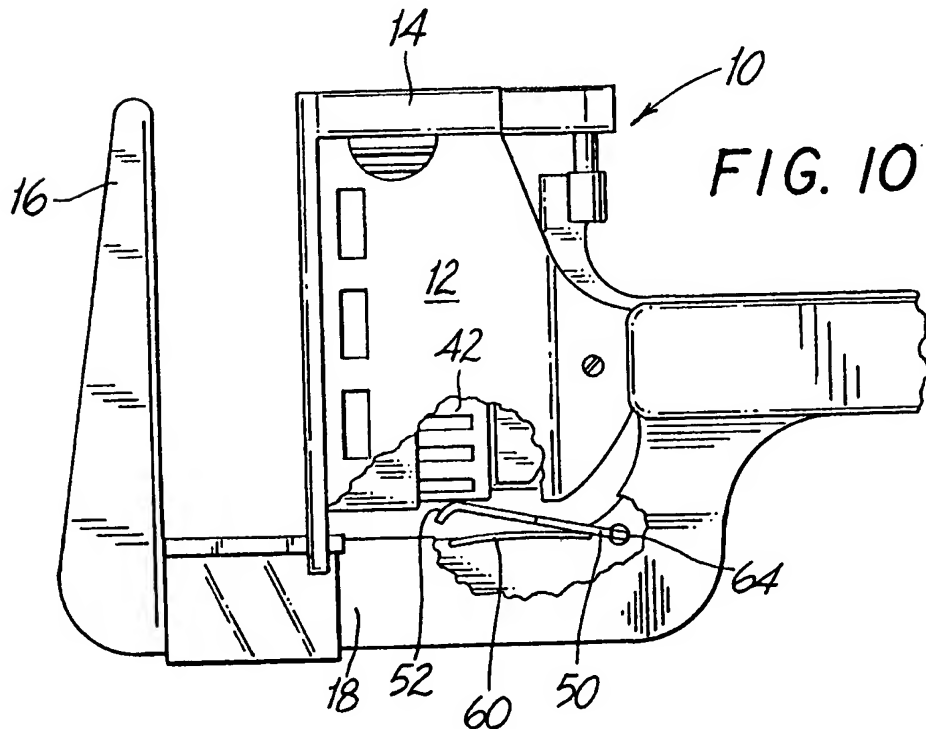
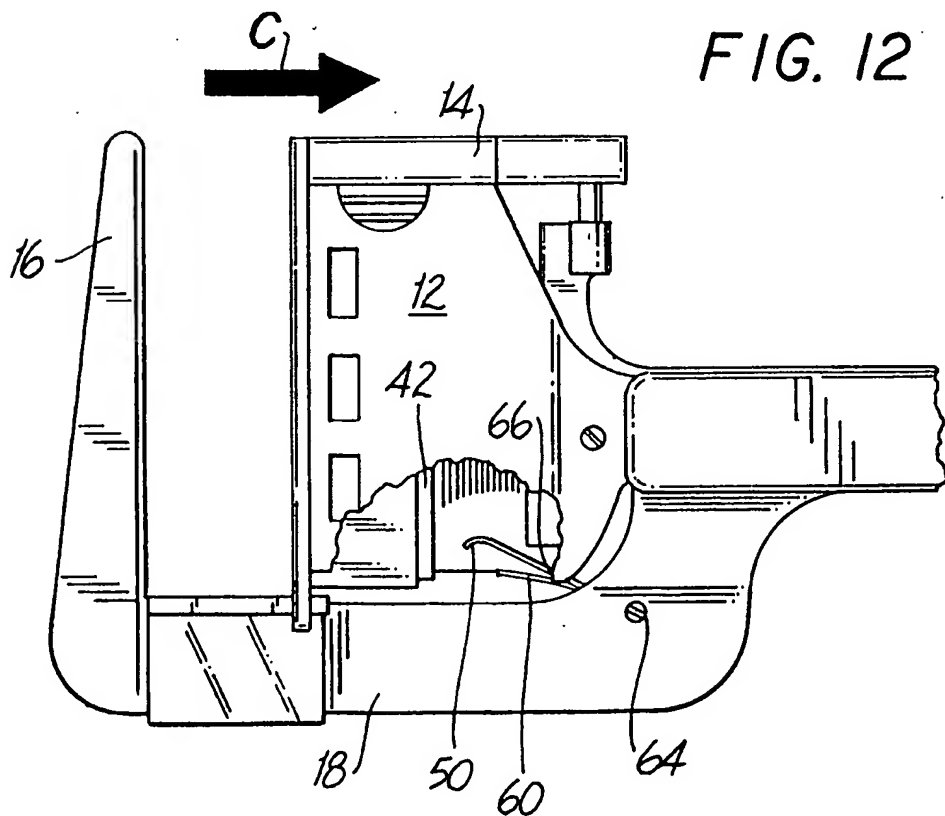
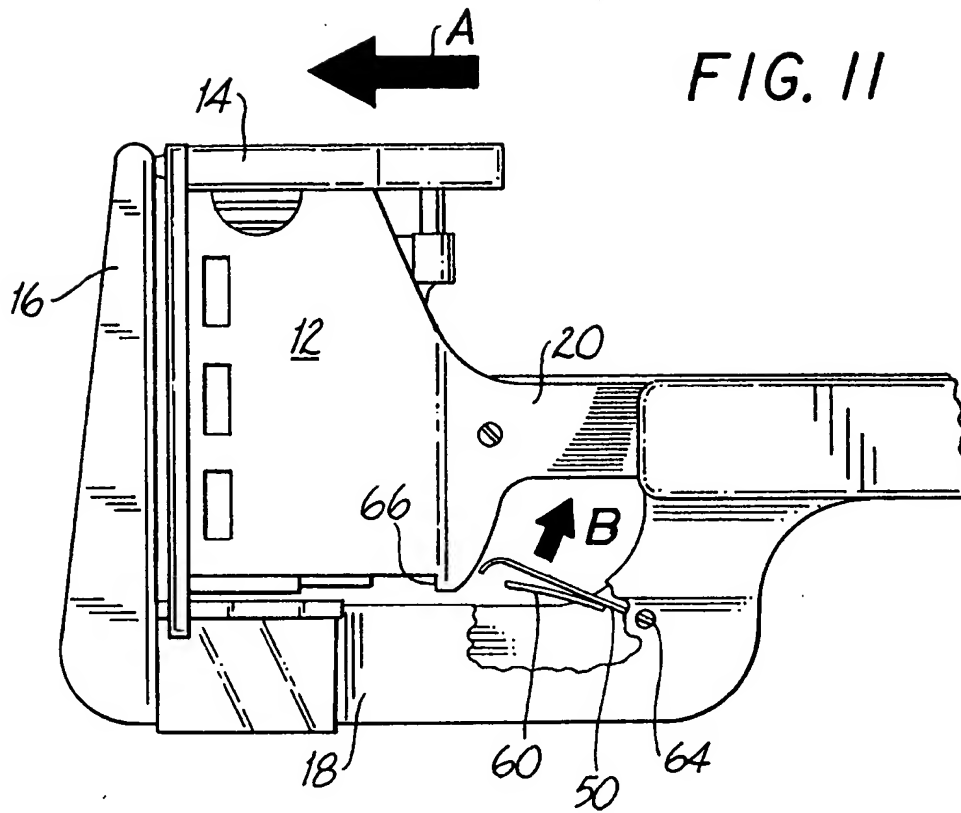


FIG. 10



BLANK PAGE